

35918 to 35975—Continued.

Flowers on drooping racemes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, each flower on a slender stalk longer than itself, deep golden or orange colored, tinged with red; petals elliptical, notched at the tip. Fruit plum colored, roundish oval, the size of small peas.

"Native of Chile; first discovered by Charles Darwin in 1835, when attached as naturalist to the *Beagle* on her famous voyage. It was introduced in 1849 by William Lobb for Messrs. Veitch, from the Island of Chiloe. One of the finest of all evergreen shrubs; this is also tolerably hardy. It likes a good loamy soil and should be given a position sheltered from cutting winds. It is in its greatest beauty, of course, during April and May, when laden with its profusion of golden blossom, but it is often very attractive also in early autumn, bearing a large crop of the bluish berries and occasionally a small crop of flowers. Should be propagated by seeds." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 233.*)

35925. CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS Hook. f.**Mountain papaya.**

From Quillota, Chile. Received June 6, 1913. "(No. 254.) Seeds of papaya. These fruits were grown in Quillota and are therefore perhaps as hardy as any to be had in Chile. Otherwise they are not noteworthy."

See S. P. I. Nos. 35142 and 35143 for previous introductions and descriptions.

35926. CISSUS STRIATA Ruiz and Pavon.*(Vitis striata* Miq.)

From Concepcion, Chile. Received June 6, 1913. "(No. 133.) An ornamental climber which produces an enormous quantity of dark-blue berries. Found on the hills above Concepcion."

"An evergreen climber; young stems slender, angled, hairy, and very leafy; tendrils threadlike. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, composed of five scarcely stalked leaflets radiating from the end of a common stalk three-fourths of an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Leaflets obovate or oblanceolate, one-half inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one-fourth to three-fourths inch wide; tapered at the base, coarsely toothed towards the apex, each tooth tipped abruptly with a short gland; dark glossy green, and smooth on both surfaces. Flowers green, produced in small cymes. Fruits about the size and shape of small red currants, but of a reddish purple color.

"Native of Chile and south Brazil; introduced about 1878. Against a wall this survives all but the hardest winters, but is tender in the open. It is a very elegant plant, luxuriantly leafy, and with beautifully cut leaves. Tweedie, the Kew collector in South America, called it the 'ivy of Uruguay,' and says it covers the bushes with red berries in winter. It thrives very well in the south and west [of England] and bore large crops of fruit at St. Leonards as long ago as 1885, but the berries were purplish rather than red. When cut down to the ground by frost it will often break up again the following summer, but on the whole it is only well adapted for the mildest counties." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, pp. 676-677.*)

35927. CISSUS STRIATA Ruiz and Pavon.*(Vitis striata* Miq.)

From Chile. Received June 10, 1913.

"(No. 138.) Similar to No. 133 (S. P. I. No. 35926). Found between Concepcion and Talcahuano."